7:Bregy & Obolensky H-4, 5 (no date) 1940 RD1 Ukraine RD1

377 The functioning of the *Dnieprogues* station, which could open enormous possibilities of development of all kinds of industries and of the electrification of the railways, has nevertheless, despite its enormous power, failed to change the industrial geography of the Ukraine because it is just half-way between the Donietz basin and Krivoi-Rog and thus does not bring about any alteration in the distribution of the sources of energy.

438 Thus the heavy industry of the Ukraine remains, in its greater part, concentrated around this region, round Nikopol and along the northern edge of the Donietz basin.

325 Kharkov and its surroundings are the greatest metallurgical centres of the Ukraine. There great factories of turbines, of generators, of electrical machines, of tractors, of locomotives, of railway trucks, and of factory equipment, etc., are to be found.

327 The production of sheet-iron and of steel rails, tubes, plates, beams, wire, etc., is distributed among many factories of the Donietz basin, at Nikopol and at Dniepropetrovsk.

Zaporojie (not far from Krivoi-Rog and near the *Dnieprogues*) produces nearly 60 per cent of the special steels of the Union. The Soviets intend to create a new powerful centre of metal industry there.

397 Apart from Kharkov, factories producing all the
392 heavier machines such as locomotives are to be found in the Donbass (abbreviation of Donietz basin which we will now use), at Lougansk, and at Kramatorski, where an enormous newly constructed factory is one of the largest in the world.

• 402 The equipment for the light industry—the mills, wine-presses, oil mills and elevators—is chiefly manufactured at Berdiansk (Donbass), Melitopol (Northern Taurida), Tcherkassy (centre), Kiev, and Odessa.

392 Agricultural machinery comes from the factories of

327 Rog received an important complement. Supplied by the 436,000 kilowatts of the power plant, a new industrial combine was established in this region, with iron and steel works, with factories for aluminum, alloys, for cement, soda, ammonia, sulfurous acid and similar chemical products. In this district agricultural and heavy machinery is also built. The pig iron production of 47 Ukrainian blast furnaces amounted to 3.1 million tons in 1913, 4.3 million tons in 1932, and 6.7 million tons in 1934; steel production during the same years came to 2.7 million tons, 2.2 million tons and 5.4 million tons, and the production of malleable iron in each case came to 2.3 million, 2.2 million and 2.9 million tons. (104)

104. Kubiyovich: Geography of the Ukrainian and Bordering Areas, page 455.

• 402 The manufacture of heavy industrial raw products for machines and implements of all kinds occurs in the scattered industrial cities, especially in the part of the Ukraine on the right bank of the river. Khar'kov, with its construction of heavy machinery, agricultural machines, precision instruments and transport machines such as locomotives, railroad cars and tractors, stands at the head of Ukrainian industrial cities. In Kiyev ships, heavy machinery and chemical and electrotechnical machines are built, and in Odessa agricultural machinery, precision instruments and motor cars. Here canning and leather industry is also carried on. In Mariupil /164/ and Taganrog there are foundaries. In almost all larger harbors of the Black Sea coast, ships are built. In the Crimea there are canning and tobacco factories.

433 After Ukrainian industry suffered severe reverses as a result of the First World War and the Revolution, a wave of industrialism set in with the first Five Year Plan in 1928. The wealth of